

---

Home Life in China by Isaac Taylor Headland

Source: *The Journal of Race Development*, Vol. 5, No. 4 (Apr., 1915), p. 474

Published by: .

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/29738085>

Accessed: 30-07-2014 00:57 UTC

---

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at

<http://www.jstor.org/page/info/about/policies/terms.jsp>

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



<http://www.jstor.org>

stored to Servia, but the problem of the whole empire is not so easily settled. That Austro-Hungarian aggression in the Balkans is the greatest source of danger for the future, has been only too well borne out by the origin of the present war.

In the Far East, the problem is found in the relation of Japan to America. Japan is an island state and, just as England has a vital interest in Belgium and the whole western European coast, so Japan's boundaries are the shores of the ocean in which she lies. The Monroe doctrine has put the United States too in the position of an island state and it is from that fact that the American-Japanese conflict arises. The United States holds the Hawaiian Islands and needs to hold them for the defense of her own coasts and her retention of the Philippines is necessary if she wishes to compete in the markets of the Far East. But to Japan the possession of these two island groups is even more imperatively necessary, not only for strategic purposes, but because of her inability to compete with western manufactures, she needs markets whose doors she can close to competition.

*Home Life in China.* By ISAAC TAYLOR HEADLAND. New York: Macmillan. 1914. Pp. xii, 319.

Dr. Headland's latest book pictures the external features of everyday Chinese life and, while it makes no pretense to depth, it is exceedingly interesting and readable.

The education of children under the old régime is discussed at length because to it is due the Chinese stability and strength of character. As an aid in understanding the old education Dr. Headland summarizes the Twenty-four Patterns of Filial Piety, caricatures of that virtue we would call them, which have been held up to generations of Chinese children as models for them to imitate; and he translates entire the *Rules of Behaviour for Children* and the *Classic for Girls*. The new régime is introducing many changes in the home life of the people. Houses are being more and more often built in European style. Chinese dress is being gradually affected by foreign influence, beginning with hat and shoes. The western calendar has been adopted. All the elaborate system of ceremonies of the old Confucian régime has been replaced by five simple rules regulating etiquette. The suppression of opium is bound to have a revolutionary effect upon the home life; while the tide of western civilization has already resulted in the raising of wages and the standard of living.